

PEKING REVIEW

51

December 21, 1973

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報

**Soviet Revisionist "Detente"
Smokescreen in Europe**

**Salute the Struggle of
South Korean Students**

***How the State Helps Cultural
Development in Minority Areas***

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Nepal's King and Queen Conclude China Visit

Following a week-long state visit to China, King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya left Kwangchow for home via Kunming on December 14. The special plane carrying Their Majesties and their entourage arrived in Kathmandu the same day.

A joint communique on the visit was issued the day the distinguished Nepalese guests bid farewell to China. It said: "Both sides were glad to note that the friendship between China and Nepal has been consolidated and developed steadily. They are determined to continue their efforts to strengthen the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries and take measures for further development of trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. To this end, the Chinese Government will send a delegation to Nepal for consultations." (Full text of joint communique on p. 6.)

China Takes Up A.B.U. Full Membership

The Radio and Television of the People's Republic of China has decided to exercise its right as a full member of the Asian Broadcasting Union (A.B.U.). This was announced in its message to Talbot Duckman, President of the A.B.U., which was read out at the 10th plenary session of the A.B.U. General Assembly in Djakarta from December 3 to 6.

The message expressed heartfelt thanks for the manifestations of friendship by friends of various countries who contributed much to the admission of the broadcasting organization of the People's Republic of China to the A.B.U.

The message was warmly applauded at the plenary session.

The A.B.U. adopted a resolution at its 9th general assembly session in Teheran in October 1972, to the effect that "the national broadcast-

ing organization of the People's Republic of China is entitled to full membership of the A.B.U." The general assembly held that there is only one China, namely, the People's Republic of China, and it expressed the hope that the national broadcasting organization of the People's Republic of China would exercise its right to take up A.B.U. full membership. Meanwhile, the general assembly rescinded the A.B.U. membership of the broadcasting organization of the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

Founded on July 1, 1964, the A.B.U. has its headquarters in Tokyo. It has 22 full members and 35 associate members.

Swedish Communist Party Delegation Feted

Keng Piao, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, on December 1 gave a banquet in honour of the Delegation of the Communist Party of Sweden headed by Gunnar Bylin, Chairman of the C.P.S. Central Committee.

The delegation arrived in Peking on November 30 for a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Back From Teheran

The Chinese sports delegation headed by Wang Meng, Minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, concluded an 11-day friendship visit to Iran and returned to Peking on December 14.

Before departing from Teheran, Minister Wang Meng was received by the Shahanshah of Iran who asked him to convey his regards to China's leaders and people.

In his speech at the December 12 reciprocal banquet, the Chinese Minister thanked the Iranian Government and people and other Asian countries and regions for their effective efforts for the adoption of the

decision to expel the Chiang Kai-shek clique and affirm the lawful rights of the All-China Sports Federation at the recent council meeting of the Asian Games Federation.

Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi of Iran, President of the Asian Games Federation, recalled at the banquet that friendship between the two ancient countries of Iran and China had a very long history. He said: "The relations between our two countries have become closer than ever before. In particular, we have taken positive measures in sports affairs. We Asian countries should have independent views on sports too."

Speaking to Minister Wang Meng during their first meeting on December 6, Prince Gholam Reza said that the deprived rights of Third World countries in international sports organizations should be restored. At this meeting, the Prince and the Chinese Minister held talks on further strengthening sports relations between Iran and China and on the 7th Asian Games to be held in Teheran next September.

News Briefs

▲ The Sri Lanka government trade delegation led by Tikiri Banda Illangaratne, Minister of Foreign and Internal Trade, arrived in Peking on December 15 and was welcomed at the airport by Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang and others. Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang gave a banquet in honour of the delegation the following evening.

▲ The 1974 goods exchange and payments agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia was signed in Peking on December 17.

▲ Noted Turkish violinist Suna Kan and pianist Gulay Ugurata made their China tour debut at the Nationalities Palace of Culture in Peking on the evening of December 17. It was their first visit to China and they were warmly applauded by the audience.

"Detente" Smokescreen Cannot Cover Up Military Ambitions in Europe

THE Soviet revisionists have recently been trying their best to create an impression of "detente" in Europe and preen themselves as the most zealous "champions" of European peace. But they are using Europe as a key strategic area in their scramble for world hegemony, and are frantically carrying out arms expansion and war preparations there in their military confrontation with the other superpower. No Moscow propaganda smoke-screen can conceal this hard fact.

Spearheaded Mainly Against the West

Europe has long been regarded as a key area by the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, in their contention for world hegemony. To this end, the Soviet revisionists have for many years deployed most of their troops in Europe. Since the mid-1960s, they have been stretching their claws into Asia, Africa and wherever they could, and carrying out military threats against China by steadily increasing their troops along the Sino-Soviet border. This, however, does not prevent them from constantly building up their troop strength in Europe. As pointed out in the Western press, Soviet troops in Europe have gone up almost 20 per cent since 1968, and the tactical air force, 50 per cent. In recent years, the real expenditures in the Soviet military budget earmarked for war zones in Europe have increased by 10,000 million U.S. dollars.

The Soviet revisionists have now massed three-fifths of their ground forces and over three-fourths of their air force in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union proper in Europe. Over three-fourths of the Soviet medium-range missiles are directed at Western Europe. According to statistics compiled recently by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, 75 per cent of the major sea-borne vessels of the Soviet Navy and over half of its attack submarines and missile nuclear submarines are deployed in waters around Europe. The journal of the Federal Republic of Germany *Sozialdemokratische Sicherheitspolitik* recently pointed out that without disregarding the massing of Soviet troops

"against China" in the East, "the vast majority of Soviet military forces is undoubtedly directed at areas under the European Command of the (North Atlantic) Alliance." The Austrian paper *Salzburger Nachrichten* said on November 3 that Soviet "troop deployment shows that the spearhead of its strategic offensive is still directed against the West."

Behind "Detente" and "Restraint"

Facts over many years show that the louder the Soviet revisionist leading clique sings the "European security" and "detente" tune, the more energetically it engages in war preparations and military expansion in Europe.

In 1966, the clique dished up a proposal for a "conference on European security and co-operation," claiming that it stood for "measures to reduce tension, first of all, military tension in Europe." But this was followed by the brazen armed invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia. In 1969, it once again appealed for such a conference "as soon as possible," and declared that it would take "concrete disarmament action" to "relax the situation in Europe." But the same year witnessed an increase in Soviet ground forces in Eastern Europe from 26 to 30-odd divisions.

In 1972, the Soviet-U.S. summit talks took place in Moscow. Both sides pledged "restraint" and "further efforts to ensure a peaceful future for Europe." But even during the talks, Washington announced reinforcement of armoured units and air force to Europe, while Moscow set up within the Warsaw Pact unified army and naval forces made up of those from the Soviet Union and several other states. Shortly before and after the preparatory talks on the European security conference began in November last year, the Soviet Union dispatched massive reinforcements in the form of new-type T-62 tanks, armoured troop-carriers and artillery to Eastern Europe to augment and improve the weaponry of Soviet troops stationed there. According to reports in the Western press, half the artillery and anti-tank rockets have been replaced by new ones. As compared

with 1968, Soviet artillery in Eastern Europe has nearly doubled and the number of Soviet tanks in the Democratic Republic of Germany alone has gone up 30 per cent. Recently British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home told correspondents at the United Nations that "now the Russians are still engaging in a big rearmament programme" and that they are adding troops in Eastern Europe and "improving very fast the quality of their weapons."

Pincer Movement

In addition to military expansion on land in recent years, the Soviet revisionists have drastically reinforced their military strength on the seas at both the southern and northern flanks of Europe. According to data released by the same International Institute for Strategic Studies, they have mustered 45 per cent of their main sea-borne ships and over 60 per cent of their submarines in the strategic waters off Northern Europe. Before 1963, Soviet fleets manoeuvred mainly in waters off the northern Soviet coasts and in the Baltic Sea. Beginning from the mid-1960s, they broke through the control of the West, sailed into the Norwegian Sea and the North Sea more and more frequently, and stretched out into the Atlantic strategic passage linking Europe and America.

In Southern Europe, the Soviet Navy began entering the Mediterranean from the Black Sea in 1964, and since 1967 it has formally sent a permanent fleet to the Mediterranean to confront the U.S. Sixth Fleet. The number of Soviet ships constantly operating there is five times that of seven years ago. Taking advantage of the Arab people's resistance to Israeli aggression in October, the Soviet revisionists carried out a massive military concentration in the Mediterranean, approximately doubling the number of their warships there. They grab naval and air bases in the east Mediterranean to establish a network of military bases there. At the same time, they strive to expand into the west Mediterranean in co-ordination with the expansion of the Soviet Baltic Fleet and North Fleet in Northern Europe, in an attempt to form a pincer movement against Western Europe. The French paper *Le Monde* pointed out that Soviet expansion in the Mediterranean "must be considered in this context as a movement directed against the West by attempting to turn Europe's southern flank" and that "this priority of the West over the East in Soviet objectives must also be taken into account in examining the broad lines of development of her naval expansion."

The fierce contention between the two hegemonic powers also finds expression in the Soviet revisionist leading clique's repeated land, air and naval exercises

in Europe, and in its rivalry with the United States and NATO in putting up shows of force. According to incomplete figures, the Soviet revisionists and the military bloc under their control have carried out about ten joint military exercises in Eastern Europe every year since 1966. In September last year when the preparatory talks on the European security conference were getting under way, the Soviet Union and other countries held a large-scale military exercise in Eastern Europe involving more than 100,000 men, while the North Atlantic military bloc headed by the United States also carried out a massive naval, land and air exercise in Northern Europe. During the preparatory talks on the European security conference as well as before and after the second phase of the conference began in Geneva, the two superpowers held a series of naval, ground and air exercises in Europe. The rumble of the tanks, aircraft and artillery of both sides mingled with Moscow's cries for European "peace" and "detente."

Double-Faced Tactics Can't Fool People Long

The Soviet revisionists' massive concentration of troops in Europe and their steady build-up of military strength there serve their ambition to consolidate and expand their hegemony in Europe. European public opinion is more and more aware of this. The Austrian paper *Kronen Zeitung* and the French paper *France-Soir* pointed out recently that in stationing troops in Eastern Europe, the Kremlin aims at, or at least partly aims at, controlling its satellites, and that the steady increase of Soviet military strength in Eastern Europe shows that the Soviet Union is not prepared to give up its right of supervising its neighbours. The F.R.G. paper *Die Welt* wrote editorially on July 3 this year, "Anyone who wants to impose his will on a neighbour must seek great military superiority." The Soviet Union is trying its utmost in Europe to enlarge its "lead gained from the quick tempo of its own rearmament." It is striving "to hamper the independence of Western Europe and intends to set up a Western Europe according to its own desire."

Obviously, while paying endless lip-service to "peace" and "detente," the Soviet revisionists are actually stepping up military expansion and arming themselves to the teeth. Such double-faced tactics cannot deceive people long. With each passing day, the peoples of Europe who have gone through two world wars are seeing through the true features of Soviet social-imperialism. They are carrying out the struggle against its hegemonism and for safeguarding genuine security and peace in Europe.

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His Majesty made a high appraisal of the achievements scored by the People's Republic of China under the leadership of Chairman Mao in the fields of industry, agriculture, science and culture. His Majesty expressed the hope that the Chinese people will score

Both sides note with satisfaction that Their Majesties' visit to the People's Republic of China has made a positive contribution to further enhancing the friendly relations and co-operation between China and Nepal and the friendship between the two peoples.

Salute Student Youth and Other People of South Korea

People in China have demonstrated their deep concern for the south Korean people's recent large-scale struggle against the Pak Jung Hi clique's traitorous policy and fascist tyranny. The women of Peking, particularly, admire the women of south Korea for their heroic and courageous spirit in the struggle. On December 13, representatives of women of all circles in the capital gathered at a meeting to voice resolute support for the just struggle of south Korean people and women against the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist rule and for democratic rights.

Speakers at the meeting were President of the Peking Women's Federation Fu Yu-fang, model woman worker Han Cha-hsien, Doctor Lin Chiao-chih, woman writer Hsieh Ping-hsin, ballerina Hsueh Ching-hua and representatives of women in industry and agriculture, sports and educational circles. They unanimously declared that the Chinese women and people who stand firmly by the south Korean women and people are convinced that the latter are bound to win successive new victories in their just struggle.

Students of Peking and Tsinghua Universities gathered at a rally the same day to voice firm support for the just struggle of the south Korean students and people.

Workers and students of Shanghai, Tientsin and Liaoning Province also held rallies to express their support for the south Korean people.

Following is an article by "Renmin Ribao" Commentator on December 14. — Ed.

THE over-two-month-long struggle of student youth in south Korea against the fascist tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi clique and for democratic rights is continuing to develop. The flames of struggle have spread from Seoul to Inchon, Suwon, Taegu, Kwangju and Pusan, involving over 40 universities and colleges with 100,000 students taking part. This large-scale patriotic student movement has won sympathy and support from more and more people of various strata in south Korea. Personages in religious, journalistic and educational circles have taken support action. In particular, women have courageously joined the struggle, playing an important role. The tempestuous storms of struggle are dealing heavy blows to the reactionary rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique and violently shaking the tottering contemptible Seoul regime.

In this struggle against oppression and for democracy, the south Korean student youth have directed their blows against the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique. In defiance of the so-called "state of emergency" law and arrest and suppression, they held rallies and demonstrations, boycotted classes and went on hunger strikes, shouted "Down with the Pak Jung Hi regime" and other slogans and fought fiercely again and again with the reactionary police, fully demonstrating the south Korean patriotic youth's heroic spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle. This merits admiration.

The reactionary south Korean authorities have resorted to barbarous, high-handed measures in an attempt to stifle the patriotic student movement, but the result runs counter to their desire — the tougher the suppression, the fiercer the resistance. Frightened by the



Lihwa Women's University students in street demonstrations battle reactionary police using tear gas against them.



Shanghai No. 17 Cotton Mill workers hold meeting to firmly support the just struggle of south Korea's student youth, women and people of other strata.

powerful impact of the student movement, the Pak Jung Hi clique was compelled recently to announce the release of a number of arrested students and to reshuffle the puppet "cabinet" in an attempt to assuage the people's anger and get itself out of the quagmire. This is a victory of the just struggle of the south

Korean students and other people. However, this "concession" by the Pak Jung Hi clique failed to ease its contradictions with the broad masses of the people. The struggle of the daily awakening south Korean student youth and other people is continuing to develop in depth. So long as the Pak Jung Hi clique refuses to end its fascist tyranny, discard its traitorous policies and restore the people's democracy and freedom, the south Korean people's just struggle against fascist rule and for democratic rights will continue and surge higher. This is an inevitable law of class struggle.

The brave south Korean students and other people are not isolated in their just struggle. They have the firm support of the people in the northern part of Korea, the people of China, Asia and the rest of the world. We are deeply convinced that so long as the students and other people in south Korea strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, they will certainly be able to win successive victories.

Soviet Resolution for "Reduction of Military Budgets" — A Mere Scrap of Paper

THE Soviet leading clique, while engaged in a frenzied arms drive, war preparations and unbridled expansion abroad in the past ten years or more, has invariably come up with draft "disarmament" resolutions of one kind or another at every annual session of the U.N. General Assembly. While seeking to curry favour by its glib talk, it has harboured ulterior motives. But resentment is growing that the draft resolutions are hypocritical and deceptive. Though some countries have found it inconvenient to vote against them because they are wrapped up under the cover of "disarmament," it is crystal clear to all that, adopted or not, they are mere scraps of paper.

At the current U.N. General Assembly session the Soviet Union again put forth a draft resolution on "disarmament," — the draft resolution on "the reduction of

the military budgets of 5 permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries." The author of the draft resolution calculated that he could kill two birds with one stone: Presenting himself as both a "champion of disarmament" and an advocate of devoted "assistance" to the developing countries and "solicitude" for countries struck by natural calamities. But the General Assembly discussions showed that the hypocrisy of the Soviet draft resolution had been sharply exposed and criticized by many representatives.

How the Draft Is Discussed

In mid-October the Soviet delegation, urging the General Assembly to include this draft resolution in the agenda, made a big fuss about its "importance and

urgency" and demanded that it be given overriding priority and discussed immediately. But the request evoked no response. It was not until more than a month had elapsed that its formal discussion began at plenary meetings of the Assembly. The discussion went on intermittently. The first meeting (November 19) lasted only one and a half hours, and the second was even shorter, only one hour. Discussion finally had to be suspended for four days starting November 22. It was resumed on November 26 and wound up hastily the following day. Voting was twice postponed. After a delay of ten days, the draft resolution was finally put to a vote on December 7, after the Soviet delegation had gained time to canvass for votes behind the scenes.

During the discussion, the Soviet representatives were sitting on thorns. Malik took the field and gave directions personally. Soviet delegation members were busy manoeuvring for support inside and outside the assembly hall. Unable to get rid of the Soviet representatives' irksome entreaties for support, delegates of some countries were forced to take the floor and spoke for five minutes. Some delegates made no secret of the fact that they had to utter some perfunctory words because their countries wanted to buy arms from the Soviet Union. It was interesting that though the Soviet representative talked volubly of using part of the funds saved from the reduction of military budgets to help first of all the developing countries stricken by natural disaster, all but one of the West African countries hit by serious drought did not speak at all. Some of their delegations frequently did not turn up.

Quite often, less than half of the delegations were present during the discussion. The spacious assembly hall revealed row after row of vacant seats. One reporter sarcastically remarked: "The Soviet draft resolution fails to reduce military expenditure by 10 per cent, but it has succeeded in reducing the representatives of the General Assembly by 90 per cent!"

Sharp Exposures

The statements of the representatives of some countries touched the swindler to the quick. Tunisian Representative Mestiri said: "We have not really understood why, in the Soviet delegation, a great deal of emphasis was placed on the fact that all five permanent members of the Security Council should agree, without a single exception. That is to say, if one of them did not agree, the offer would be completely void." "The reality is that the five permanent members of the Security Council cannot be placed on an entirely equal footing when it is a question of disarmament or detente," he added. Since detente has reportedly emerged between the two superpowers, he observed, "let us, therefore, begin by an immediate reduction of the military budgets of the countries in this detente." "It should be noted in this respect that the two countries concerned have gone so far beyond all other countries in modern armaments that a 10 per cent reduction of their military budgets would certainly not place them

in a position of inferiority, and not even in a position of equality with others," he added.

Representative of Sri Lanka H.S. Amerasinghe asked the Soviet delegation: "What merit is there in the form of a contribution to disarmament or the lessening of tensions, in imposing a 10 per cent reduction on each and every permanent member of the Security Council irrespective of the magnitude of its expenditure on armaments or the quality of its armaments?" He added: "It is like dealing with a housing shortage by asking the plutocratic owner of a house of 10 rooms covering 2,400 square feet of floorspace . . . to surrender 240 square feet to the public housing authority and at the same time expecting the poor proletarian who has a cottage with a floor area of 240 square feet to reduce his living space by 24 square feet."

An interesting incident took place during the debate. Referring to Malik's statements, a woman representative of an African country said that her delegation "takes it that the Soviet Union would be willing to take the lead in the reduction by 10 per cent of its annual military budget as an indication to the other four permanent members that with good intentions that is not difficult to do. My delegation would invite the Soviet Union to make available the 10 per cent of the 10 per cent of the deduction to the Secretary-General for distribution to the developing countries. . . . For that gigantic step, I would in advance applaud the Soviet Government and people. Here at the United Nations we must match our words with our deeds."

Calling for the translation of a hypocritical gesture into actual deed, this remark put Malik in a fix.

Chinese Representative's Speeches

Speaking twice, Chinese Representative Chuang Yen exposed the nature of the Soviet draft resolution from various angles.

He said: According to the greatly reduced figures published by the Soviet Union itself, Soviet military expenditures were 9,300 million rubles in 1960 and went up to 17,900 million rubles in 1973. Actual Soviet military expenditures are reportedly three or four times more than those officially admitted, which have made it possible for the Soviet Union to maintain armaments comparable to those of the other superpower. The Soviet Union is not honest even about its own military expenditures, and this is further proof of its hypocrisy in proposing the reduction of military budgets.

"The Soviet Union often makes itself appear as being concerned about the maintenance of international security and world peace," he noted. "If this were true, why should you obstinately refuse to sign Additional Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America in disregard of the Latin American people's just demand for opposing nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail? Why should you obstinately refuse to support the establishment of an Indian

Ocean peace zone in disregard of the legitimate desire of the numerous small and medium-sized countries in the Indian Ocean region to defend their national independence and state sovereignty, and why should you instead unwarrantedly attack this proposal? And why should you refuse to accept China's proposal for all nuclear countries, particularly the Soviet Union and the United States, to undertake the obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and to withdraw all their troops from abroad and dismantle military bases on foreign soil?"

Refuting Soviet Representative Malik's attacks on China, Chuang Yen said: "In the face of serious military threats by the Soviet Union, it is only natural and irreproachable for China to strengthen her national defence, heighten her vigilance and make all preparations against surprise attacks from Soviet revisionist social-imperialism." "While stationing large numbers of armed forces on the Sino-Soviet border and in the People's Republic of Mongolia in an aggressive and sabre-rattling posture, the Soviet Union is asking China to reduce her military budget and carry out disarmament. We would like to ask: What are you really up to?"

He pointed out that the draft resolution is a sheer fraud with the aim of covering up the Soviet revisionist obstinate stand against real disarmament and shiffling the responsibility for "opposing" disarmament on to other countries. Its so-called assistance to countries stricken by natural disasters and developing countries is nothing but an attempt to peddle its sham disarmament fraud by exploiting the temporary difficulties of the disaster-stricken countries and the good desire of developing countries for peace and economic development.

When the Soviet draft resolution was voted on, a number of Third World countries' representatives pointed out that it was impractical and difficult to implement. Three permanent member states of the Security Council — the United States, Britain and France — abstained and expressed their disapproval. It was obvious that the adoption of the Soviet draft resolution will only add another piece to the piles of waste paper in the United Nations. An Asian representative predicted after the voting that the U.N. Secretary-General would not get a single penny saved from the reduction of military expenditures one year hence.

A Strange and Absurd Tale

by Hsin Ching

STYMIED by the failure of their scheme to use the Middle East war as an opportunity to send troops there, the Soviet revisionists now have vented their frustration on the Chinese people. Peking, rattled by the Soviet weekly *New Times* in a November issue, was "aggravating contradictions between big powers."

This is really something. In the Middle East wrestling between the two superpowers, one bared its fangs while the other showed its claws; contradictions between them were aggravated in a jiffy when one talked of sending troops to the Middle East while the other immediately ordered a military "alert." Must the Chinese people be saddled with the blame for all this?

People clearly remember that the Soviet representative was anxious to have the U.N. Security Council adopt resolutions on a "ceasefire" and "supervision" so that the Soviet revisionists could worm their way into the "U.N. force" and thus effect a military occupation of the Middle East. There was no time to be lost.

And, sure enough, when the Security Council decided on October 25 to establish a U.N. emergency force, the Soviet Government readily made clear its wish for the inclusion of its troops in the force. At that time, it was disclosed, Moscow had informed Washington of its intention to send troops to the Middle East. According to a Reuter dispatch at a later date, one brigade of Soviet troops had by then already boarded warships sailing into the east Mediterranean. The impending danger was so obvious that the other superpower simply could not sit idly by and let Soviet revisionism keep this piece of much relished meat all to itself! Thus from the White House came the order for a world-wide U.S. troop alert, an order to counter the Soviet revisionist move. In this sabre-rattling atmosphere, there was great tension in relations between the two superpowers. But Soviet social-imperialists are characters used to bullying the weak but too chicken-hearted to face up to the tough; there was no exception this time. The moment the United States ordered a

military alert, the Soviet revisionists beat a hasty retreat.

To save face, TASS released a statement on October 27 which neither confirmed nor denied the fact that the Soviet Government had informed the U.S. Government of its intention to send troops to the Middle East. The Soviet statement merely said "this step of the United States [the alert] . . . was taken . . . in an attempt to intimidate the Soviet Union" and "they have chosen the wrong address." According to this logic, the Soviet Government did not have to give a hoot about this "intimidation" but could have doggedly sent its troops to the Middle East all the same. But the fact was when Mr. Brezhnev referred to this matter in his October 26 speech in Moscow, he hemmed and hawed, saying the Soviet Union just wanted to send "representatives" to the Middle East without mentioning troops at all. Whether or not the United States had "chosen the wrong address" was only up to the men in the Kremlin to say.

As things stood, the two superpowers' contradictions were aggravated as a result of contention for spheres of influence in the Middle East. China had nothing to do with it. Could it be at the behest of the Chinese people that the Soviet revisionists sent a note to the United States saying they intended to send troops to the Middle East? Could it be that the U.S. Government ordered a worldwide military alert also at the behest of the Chinese people? Is it possible that the two superpowers take orders from the Chinese people? The Chinese people are highly flattered indeed, since they are in no position to make either one "send troops abroad" or "order an alert." The aggravation of contradictions between the two superpowers is governed by the objective laws of imperialism.

As Lenin put it, "We can all clearly see the clash of the imperialist states' interests. Despite all pronouncements by their ministers about the peaceful settlement of questions in dispute, the imperialist powers cannot in reality take a single serious step in political matters without disagreeing." And this is exactly how things are. Not only the ministers but also the General Secretary and the President of these two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have time and again made statements about "detente" and "co-operation." With such statements made in Washington last June still ringing out, the Middle East confrontation began to take place in October and their contradictions were suddenly aggravated. How can they blame others?

More clotted nonsense uttered by the *New Times* in its anti-China article is the false charge accusing the Chinese people of "aiding and abetting Israel" and "bringing grist to the mill of the Israeli military." The author of the article, however, failed to produce a single fact to support his argument. One must not blame him for this because such a fact doesn't exist in the first place. In this connection, perhaps we can

produce some fact to show that no one else but the Soviet revisionists have been aiding and abetting Israel

We need not go very far. Just take the October 22 ceasefire order imposed on the Arab people by the Soviet revisionists in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists. Prior to this, the Egyptian, Syrian and other Arab troops fighting heroically at the front had scored successive victories and enjoyed full support from the rear. With hatred for the common enemy, the Arab countries, contributing manpower or funds as the case may have been, were united as never before and highly militant in spirit.

And the Israeli side? Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir said on October 13: "We have come through very hard times." Israel's commander of the northern front Yitzhak Hafi said: "We have never faced such difficult and critical conditions as we have here."

It was at this point that the Security Council, manipulated by the superpowers, gave the word for the ceasefire and the Israeli aggressor troops took this as an opportunity to launch a fresh military offensive and seize new positions, not only pushing forward on the southern front west of Suez but advancing on the northern section of the northern front towards Mt. Hermon. To date, Israel still stubbornly refuses to go back to the October 22 position. The gentlemen in the Kremlin cannot answer the question: If Israel had not taken advantage of that ceasefire order to occupy more Egyptian and Syrian territory, why then does it hold on like grim death to its stand of not retreating to the October 22 position? This alone clearly shows which side your ceasefire order has aided and abetted.

As to who were "bringing grist to the mill of the Israeli military," anyone can easily figure it out. The Soviet revisionist gentlemen may still recall how their General Secretary Brezhnev produced a notebook from his pocket in Washington on June 18 this year to "testify" before U.S. Senators with a list in minute detail of manpower they had sent to Israel. Even in the midst of the recent Middle East war they had been faithfully making good the promise given to the United States. Many sources have reported that in the five days ending October 10, there were 800 Soviet emigrants arriving in Tel Aviv; in October this year, Soviet revisionism sent 3,660 people to emigrate in Israel, an all-time monthly high.

Israel is short of neither money nor weapons; what it direly needs is manpower. Without man, no automatic weapon of any kind can be of any use. And this is where Soviet revisionism comes in by sending Israel the very manpower it so badly needs. So it probably isn't fair to say that the Soviet revisionists have been merely "bringing grist to the mill of the Israeli military" for this is an underestimation of how they have aided and abetted Zionism. No, they have not just "brought grist to the mill of the Israeli military," but actually they have given Israel a blood transfusion!

Traitorous Lon Nol Clique — A Political Corpse

THE Lon Nol clique which has usurped Cambodia's seat in the United Nations is a political corpse cast aside by the Cambodian people long ago. Had it not been for U.S. support, this traitorous moribund regime would have collapsed at an early date. Even with U.S. support, however, it will eventually fall.

Supported by the U.S. and other foreign forces, the regime seized power by a coup d'état. As soon as it took power, the Cambodian people rose up in resolute opposition and the raging flames of people's war spread throughout the country in a few months. Rallying the people of various strata, the Royal Government of National Union and the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the head has grown from strength to strength, liberating more than 90 per cent of the country's territory and over 5 million of the population in only three years and several months.

Imminent Danger of Drowning

The Lon Nol clique now faces the imminent danger of drowning in the sea of the Cambodian people's war. It is completely isolated even in the few cities it is still controlling. The people of various strata, including monks and laymen, have launched struggles of all forms against the clique. Strikes and demonstrations involving people of more and more strata have broken out one after another on a growing scale. The huge flow of people to the Liberated Zone indicates the popular desire. Last September over 30,000 residents in Kompong Cham city alone went to the Liberated Zone. Seizure of rice by city dwellers and puppet soldiers is another recent development in the struggle against the Lon Nol clique. Such incidents even developed into armed raids on granaries by hundreds of people. Young students and other citizens are fighting against being pressganged. Puppet soldiers have incessantly crossed over to the people's side or deserted in groups. The puppet presidential palace has been bombed by air force officers twice in eight months.

All these actions have converged into a strong movement against the Lon Nol clique, a movement which, in co-ordination with the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation, has dealt heavy blows to the tottering traitorous regime. These struggles prove convincingly that the clique is nothing but a political corpse.

"Phantom Troops"

Without the people's support, the Lon Nol clique is prolonging its precarious existence with the help of

a U.S.-paid army. But this army is notoriously corrupt. There are about 200,000 men on the payroll of Phnom Penh's high command, but it is estimated that one-third are "phantom troops" existing on paper only. The generals pocket more than a million U.S. dollars every month under this item alone. Another group of soldiers are "payroll troops" because they turn up every month only on pay day. They go home after presenting part of their pay to the "officers." Pay for each soldier in the puppet army is four thousand riel a month which could buy 6.5 kilogrammes of rice according to the black market price last October. But even this meagre pay is often withheld, sometimes for several months on end. But high-ranking puppet officers, who have sent their families and ill-gotten wealth abroad, lead an extravagant life in Phnom Penh city.

Unwilling to die for a handful of traitors, many hungry soldiers who cannot support their families have risen in revolt or deserted in groups. Many fled in disorder at the sound of gunfire; many refused to carry out combat orders. Many others allowed themselves to be captured and brought their U.S. weapons with them to the people's armed forces. These account for part of more than 100,000 troops the clique lost every year; others were killed or wounded. From the beginning of November 1972 to the end of last October, the people's armed forces wiped out 178,000 puppet troops.

A Shot in the Arm

The Lon Nol clique's repeated battlefield defeats have accelerated its economic collapse. It relies solely on U.S. aid as a shot in the arm to struggle on the edge of death.

The regime stretches out its hands annually for more than 100 million dollars in economic "aid" from the United States, but U.S. dollars cannot cover its seemingly limitless financial deficit, which amounted to 1,000 million riel in 1971, 1,500 million riel in 1972 and more than 3,000 million riel in 1973. In the face of this situation, the Lon Nol clique had to issue paper money without restraint which has caused the devaluation of riel time and again and runaway inflation. According to experts' estimates, the rate of inflation far exceeds one hundred per cent.

As a result of the rapid reduction of the area under Lon Nol clique's control and misrule, 1972-73 paddy acreage was only one-third that of 1968-69. Traditionally rice-exporting Cambodia has become a rice-importing country. It exported 88,000 tons of rice in 1969, but imported 75,000 tons last year. In addition, the Lon Nol-controlled area has to depend on planes

and ships of the United States and its satellites for supplies of all other consumer goods. The 1973 unfavourable trade balance will reach 123 million U.S. dollars.

Inflation has resulted in sky-rocketing prices. It is estimated that the cost of living index will have increased by more than 160 per cent by the end of this year. Taking advantage of the serious shortage of goods and materials, the Lon Nol clique's military and political chiefs have amassed huge fortunes by hoarding and speculation.

Useless Blood Transfusion

At present, only a handful of persons including those who sell horse-meat as beefsteak show great interest in the Lon Nol clique's "Khmer republic." In reality, there is neither democracy nor freedom but fascist dictatorship in this "republic." The clique has issued a bunch of fascist laws, such as the "emergency law," the "military law" and the "general mobilization law." Under the slightest pretext, it has constantly announced a "state of emergency throughout the country" to deprive the people of their democratic rights and cruelly suppress them. Paying no heed to public opinion, it has conducted large-scale raids and made mass arrests, closed down schools and banned newspapers.

In this "republic," the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, In Tam and Cheng Heng have always been locked in an unending scramble for power. The traitors sometimes reached certain temporary compromises under American pressure and put up signboards of a "high political council" or "x cabinet." This was nothing more than evidence of their bitter fight.

The Lon Nol clique which has been spurned by the people at home is also notorious and isolated in the international arena. All justice-upholding countries and people regard the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the sole legal government of Cambodia. This is borne out by the fact that the Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries held this year and attended by more than 70 countries demanded immediate recognition of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the sole legal government of Cambodia. The two super-powers can never save the traitorous clique from its doom no matter how desperately they try to continue to transfuse blood into the tottering Lon Nol regime, and whatever crafty manoeuvres they may use to help it. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia will undoubtedly achieve absolute victory in the United Nations and in all fields.

Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region

State Helps Cultural Development in Minority Areas

by Kuang Wen

IN the course of their social development over the years, each of the 11 national minorities in multinational Kwangsi had formed its own language, customs and habits, and national art and culture. But the policy of national enslavement enforced before liberation by the reactionary ruling classes discriminated against the customs and habits of the minority peoples, throttled their cultures and held back their educational and health development.

In areas where minority peoples such as the Yaos, Miaos, Tungs, Mulaos, Maonans and Kelaos lived in close-knit communities, there were whole villages without possessing a single man, woman or child who could read or write. It was not strange, therefore,

that liberation found the people in some places still making marks on wooden tablets or counting beans to record events and figures.

Growth of Education

An important facet of the Chinese Communist Party's policy on nationalities, promoting education among the minority peoples was energetically undertaken by the People's Government soon after liberation.

Three institutes of higher education for training teachers — the Kwangsi Institute for Nationalities, the Kwangsi Teachers' College and the Kwangsi Educational Institute — were successively set up. In the different areas, cities and counties of the autonomous



A night school of the Chuangs.

region, 68 secondary teachers' training schools have been established, which turn out a sizable force yearly to swell primary and middle school teaching staffs. Four other normal schools are dedicated to training teachers for the national minorities living in remote mountainous regions.

There were a mere 537 teachers of national minority origin in all the autonomous region's colleges and schools in 1950. Now there are 34,011, of which 196 teach in institutes of higher learning. The state has supplemented them with large numbers of teachers of Han nationality.

The state annually allocates special subsidies for education in the minority areas besides regular educational funds based on countrywide stipulations. This makes it possible for higher-than-average speed of development in building schools and expanding facilities for study. The national minority students' educational and other stipends on the whole are double those in other areas in the country.

Where people live dispersed over a large area, schools are set up within easy reach of the children, regardless of the size of classes. For particularly out-of-the-way homes, teachers come to the "doorstep" to give individual teaching. Students from the national minorities have enrolment priority in higher educational institutions as well as in secondary vocational schools.

The following comparative figures are self-explanatory. There were 4.53 million primary school pupils in the autonomous region in 1972. This is treble the 1949 figure. For middle school students, the contrast is even sharper — last year's 1.18 million is 46 times the 1949 number. The proportion of students of

various national minorities in the total enrolment of higher educational institutions rose from 3 per cent in 1950 to 23 in 1972. Now every minority nationality in Kwangsi has college students of its own.

Health and Medicine

Altogether, the autonomous region has 3,448 hospitals, sanatoria, maternity and child-care centres, health and disease-prevention centres and medical and pharmaceutical research institutions. It also has a contingent of 38,686 medical workers, 35.1 times greater than before the liberation.

Kwangsi's minority areas are covered by a network of health organizations. Each commune has a clinic, where 80 per cent of the graduates of medical colleges and secondary medical schools are sent to work. Far-off minority villages have priority in medicine and medical equipment supplies. In places where even iodine and mercurochrome

were rarely found in the old society, there are well-equipped clinics now which not only treat ordinary diseases but can do relatively complicated operations. The clinic of the Panling Commune in the Tuan Yao Autonomous County, for instance, used acupunctural anaesthesia in removing a Chuang woman's 37-kg. ovarian cyst.

Special additional funds for the promotion of health work in the minority areas are allocated by the state. For minority peoples living in remote mountainous regions, medical treatment is given free of charge or at reduced rates.

The co-operative medical system prevalent throughout China's countryside has quickly spread over Kwangsi's rural areas. Under this system now reaching into even the most distant minority hamlets, peasants pay a minimum fee, often one to two yuan per year, for medical coverage.

Of the autonomous region's more than 10,000 production brigades, 89 per cent have health stations, where a total of 27,000 "barefoot doctors" serve part time while doing their bit in the fields. Production teams have a force of 140,000 health workers who also take part in productive labour.

Cholera, smallpox and bubonic plague, rampant in Kwangsi before liberation, have been wiped out after years of intensive preventive work. Schistosomiasis, once a scourge in 17 counties, has been basically eliminated.

Respect for National Customs

Under past reactionary rule, national customs and habits were taboo and a policy of assimilation was en-

forced. For instance, the spoken languages and costumes of the minority peoples were looked on with contempt. Many were forced to flee to the hills and subsist on wild herbs.

In 1945, in his work *On Coalition Government*, Chairman Mao pointed out that the minority nationalities' "spoken and written languages, their manners and customs and their religious beliefs must be respected." This has always been an important part of the Chinese Communist Party's policy on nationalities.

The government maintains a constant supply of silver, copper, zinc, cocoon silk, cotton yarn and other raw materials to make the costumes, ornaments and other special articles used in the daily life of the minority peoples. Factories to produce such articles have been set up in the autonomous region in addition to those already producing them in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and Hangchow. For example, four factories making lovely Chuang brocade alone are now operating in the region. There are special shops selling these items in many places. Where there are no such shops, the stores have set up special counters for the purpose. A wide range of goods are sold, among them hunting guns, bracelets, Chuang copper pipes and intricately embroidered cloth shoulder-slings for Chuang mothers to carry their babies in, tea kettles of the Tungs, Miao necklaces and Yao headkerchiefs. Three Hui restaurants in Nanning, the autonomous region's capital, cater to the city's 800 Huis.

Freedom of religious belief as well as freedom of disbelief and freedom to propagate atheism are all protected by law.



At a radio rediffusion station in a Yao village.

Formed over centuries, it is no surprise that many national minority customs and habits should be tinged with the pernicious influence of the exploiting classes. Those benefiting socialism and the development of the minority peoples have been protected and carried forward; those that do not have gradually been discarded by the masses of their own free will as they raise their socialist consciousness and level of culture and science. The people of each nationality have the entire say in retaining or discarding their own customs and habits.

Flourishing Art and Culture

Repressed and harassed by the reactionary ruling classes of the past, folk songs, ballads and other colourful forms of art and culture of the minority peoples were not given any social recognition. By the time of liberation, they were on the verge of extinction.

After liberation, especially since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and rectify the style of work, their art and culture have been given a new lease on life.

A theatrical festival earlier in the year in Nanning, Wuchow and Liuchow reviewed 146 short and middle-length numbers submitted from all parts of the autonomous region. In national forms, most of them portray the new socialist spirit and the life and struggle of the national minorities today.

The Chuang People Sing of Chairman Mao is a song based on a Chuang folk tune. The dance *The Hungfeng No. 1 Is Sent to Peking* retains the vivid national colour of the Yao people's copper-drum dance while discarding its superstitious elements. It describes how the Yaos rejoiced when they had evolved a new strain of high-yielding maize. Festival performances also showed how the popularization of the model revolutionary theatrical works sparked the reform of the Chuang and other local operas, which are now turning to new fields.

Work has been done to collect and collate the mountain songs, folk rhymes and other music and folk art of the minority peoples, including their lovely designs and patterns. Two recent publications are the beautifully printed *Folk Designs of the National Minorities in Kwangsi* and a *Selection of Kwangsi Folk Songs*. There have been a number of exhibitions in the region this year of serial pictures, traditional Chinese paintings and photography.

Art and drama institutes in the autonomous region train cultural workers of the minority nationalities every year, as do Kwangsi's higher educational institutions and special training classes. Many writers, poets, actors and actresses, musicians, artists and other cultural workers have come to the fore. There are 104 professional cultural troupes with 5,300 members. Amateur cultural propaganda troupes are active in the factories and people's communes. Using the local minority peoples' languages and theatrical forms, they have composed and performed items which are highly popular with the people.

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An 82-year-old peasant told Wei that he had heard from his elders that there had been a sinkhole in the nearby bottom-land but it was blocked by debris, rocks and earth. No one, however, knew where the hole was. According to one commune member, he had seen a whirlpool somewhere when there was a flood and traces of it remained after the flood had subsided — it was possible the sinkhole was underneath.

Wei Han-fang took some people to the spot. They dug until they found a hole formed by the protracted corrosion of the calcareous rock 37 metres below. With the hole cleared, floodwaters from the mountains disappeared underground in a day's time. Using this experience as an example, the commune Party committee popularized it and sinkholes were found in all the bottom-lands except one, where the floodwaters disappeared rather slowly. Why? Chairman Mao's teaching "Without concrete analysis there can be no knowledge of the particularity of any contradiction" flashed through Wei Han-fang's mind. He concluded that failure to solve the problem of this particular bottom-land was because the particularity of the contradiction there was still unknown and more concrete analyses and further investigation were called for.

Again he went right to the spot. There a commune member told him: "A team of hydrologists and geologists once came here and found three subterranean rivers. Is it possible that these rivers rise as a result of mountain floods, thus making it difficult for the water to flow off?" To answer this it was necessary to go down into the sinkhole. This, of course, was risky.

Some people quoted the saying that "he who wades through deep water tames the dragon"; one must dare to think and dare to act if one wishes to achieve something.

Using a rope, Wei Han-fang and several others descended to the bottom of the hole more than 30 metres deep, made a turn to enter a natural cave, swam through a deep pool and finally got the answer at the end of the cave. This was where the subterranean river passed through, but the crevice between two rocks through which the water flowed was too narrow. They blasted the huge rocks with dynamite and water began to run through rapidly. This was how the Yalung Commune did away with waterlogging. Summing up their success, they came to know better the significance of bringing man's dynamic role into play.

Line Is the Key Link

Struggle at the "Abyss." It was an early winter day in 1970 when Pan Pao-ying, secretary of the Party committee of the Chingsheng Commune, came to the Panchiang Production Team. Team members were opening up land on a slope without bothering about the large tract of land of an "abyss" at the bed of a bottom-land. He was puzzled.



Peasants of various nationalities looking at the water gushing out of a subterranean source found in a water-poor commune in Tuan.

That piece of land belonging to the team, washed by rain-water over the years, had too many sinkholes and all the fertile soil had been carried down to the holes. People called the land an "abyss." The commune members had thought about filling the holes and building terraced fields around them. This would mean less labour than opening up land on rocky slopes, and give quicker returns. Why, then, did they not transform the "abyss" first?

In his talks with the cadres and commune members, Pan Pao-ying was told by someone that they were too busy to work on it, as they had little manpower to spare; others said it didn't matter which came first because, sooner or later, all the land there would be transformed anyway. He made further enquiries by inviting the cadres and a number of veteran poor peasants to a forum where he learnt what really was the matter. It turned out that the "abyss" was a piece of land owned by the brigade collectively. While it was lying waste, a few people grew their own bamboo and plantain on it, and they were reluctant to fill it because, once the land was tilled collectively, they would be deprived of a source of private income. What was more, there was a rich peasant who had refused to turn over a new leaf and deliberately stood in the way of the growth of the collective economy.

He told people in private: "The proper thing is that whoever does the growing reaps the fruit. The more you grow the more you earn. You shouldn't fill the 'abyss.'"

Recalling this incident, Pan Pao-ying remembered what Chairman Mao had said: "When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis." As things were, the pros and cons of the transformation of the "abyss" reflected a struggle between the proletarian and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist and capitalist roads.

Sabotage by the rich peasant meant class struggle, and the struggle between public and private interests in the minds of some commune members, too, was a reflection of class struggle among the peasants, the former being a contradiction between ourselves and the enemy and the latter a contradiction among the people. Only by acting in accordance with the Party's basic line, grasping class struggle and the two-line struggle, by correctly distinguishing and handling the two different types of contradictions, could the "abyss" be thoroughly transformed. So the Party secretary and the cadres in the team studied the Party's basic line together and a decision was reached to deal properly with the sabotaging activities of the rich peasant while carrying out socialist education among the commune members.

Pan Pao-ying and the cadres separately called on the commune members who had planted bamboo and plantain on the "abyss." They explained with great patience the Party line and policies to them and criticized the revisionist line of capitalist "free" enterprise preached by Liu Shao-chi and his gang to undermine the socialist collective economy. Having raised their political consciousness, the commune members held a meeting at the "abyss" to criticize the saboteur face to face and set about transforming the "abyss" without further delay.

Ideological Struggle Also Occurs in Families. All households in the Chiateng Production Team of the Sanchiayang Commune belong to the Maonan nationality. Not only have they descended from the same ancestors and have the same surname, but without exception all were poor and lower-middle peasants. People used to call Chiateng the "brothers' team." But in the course of transforming the mountains and rivers there, contradictions cropped up among "brothers."

They had a fairly good harvest in 1970. With a view to promoting production still more quickly, the cadres recommended that manpower be concentrated on transforming the terrain as soon as the autumn crops were in. Some team members thought that everyone should be able to devote more time to private side-line occupations so as to increase their earnings

since the grain produced by the collective already met the needs. These two different opinions found people clashing sharply and opinions also differed in some homes. One couple quarrelled over this question and made quite a scene.

The cadres and old poor peasants put their heads together one evening to analyse the situation. Chin Feng-nien, the team leader, said: We all know what Chairman Mao has said in *On Contradiction*: "There is nothing that does not contain contradiction; without contradiction nothing would exist." It's true our team is composed only of poor and lower-middle peasants, but class struggle in society invariably finds its expression in our ranks. The current debate is a concrete manifestation of the struggle between the two ideologies and the two roads in society. Which road should we take—the road of socialism leading to common prosperity, or the road of capitalism which enables only a few to get rich?

Veteran peasant Chin Pu-ling said: "The fingers on a hand are not of the same length. The moon waxes and wanes. Even among those of one family there often are contradictions between ideas beneficial or detrimental to the public interest and between what is correct and what is wrong. It's not strange that there are contradictions."

Another team leader chimed in: "You fellows certainly said the right thing. We belong to one family but our ideologies don't." After these analyses, everyone present held that since there were differences of opinion, the leadership must not fight shy of the contradiction but should lead the masses to carry on the debate so as to draw a line of demarcation between proletarian and bourgeois ideologies.

Following this, they studied the following teaching of Chairman Mao: "The only way to settle questions of an ideological nature or controversial issues among the people is by the democratic method, the method of discussion, of criticism, of persuasion and education, and not by the method of coercion or repression." The commune members were organized to study and discuss the Party's basic line and repudiate the capitalist road and revisionist line which would cause the toiling masses to suffer once again. They also reviewed the changes brought about over the years by the development of the socialist collective economy. The discussions went on for some time until they all came to see things in the same light and agreed to work as hard as they could on transforming the terrain. There was a big drought last year but they had a bumper harvest, with yield reaching nine tons per hectare. The team is making big strides along the road of common prosperity.

Mastering the Objective Laws

Revelation in a Compost Heap. It was the winter of 1970 when Pan Jui-li, leader of the Tayu Production

Team of the Fulung Commune, heard at the commune cadres' meeting about a production brigade's substantial increase in output by harvesting two crops of maize a year instead of one. He was so excited that upon returning he immediately asked members in his team to do the same. Some said: "It's a very fine idea, but we're afraid we aren't able to do it. They live on a plain and we're in the mountains. When they're still using fans we up here have to sleep in blankets. The ground temperatures are not the same, it won't work here."

When the ground temperature was low, Pan Jui-li surmised by himself, the seeds would mildew and rot if we sowed them early; but if we waited till the temperature went up, then the late crop could not stand up to the cold winds. These were the difficulties.

But was there really no way out? The team leader recalled what Chairman Mao had taught: "Conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before. Only a blockhead cudgels his brains on his own, or together with a group, to 'find a solution' or 'evolve an idea' without making any investigation. It must be stressed that this cannot possibly lead to any effective solution or any good idea." Pan Jui-li and members of a scientific experiment group under the team went to all the bottom-lands to collect detailed data on ground temperature. When they got to the final slope to check the temperature, they came across a compost heap. They dug up the earth covering it and the thermometer they put into it read ten degrees higher than the temperature elsewhere. They went through the entire pile to find only rotting maize stalks and fermenting weeds; one maize cob with unthreshed corn on it was sprouting.

Everyone was pleased with the discovery that since the maize had sprouted in the compost, it was also possible to keep the maize crop warm by covering each plant with fermented compost.

This discovery and the results of their findings were reported by Pan Jui-li at a commune members' meeting. The idea of growing two crops of maize a year was supported by the masses who also put forward many valuable suggestions.

But was the idea really feasible? It remained to be proved in the course of practice and it was not to be applied rashly to all areas under cultivation. Basing himself on the dialectical materialist viewpoint of putting practice first, Pan Jui-li led the scientific research group to experiment on the use of compost and finally succeeded. The team now produces 3 tons of late maize per hectare in addition to 3.8 tons per hectare of early maize. It has thus broken with the old tradition of growing one maize crop a year handed down from generation to generation. Production is continuing to climb steeply.

Sand Out of Rocky Hills. By early summer, 1971, the Lungchih Production Brigade of the Kaoling Commune had everything ready for building irrigation ditches ex-

cept sand. Lu Chia-yao, secretary of the Party branch, was told that a veteran peasant had once excavated sand in the mountains. He went there and found sand, but the quantity was too small for what was needed.

Was there sand anywhere else? Someone said that sand found in the mountains was only accidental, as the saying goes: "Go to the mountains to quarry rock, into the river to dig up sand." Others frowned at the saying. Philosophically, they said, according to dialectics, all things under the sun are interconnected and the inevitable also lies in the accidental. Further analysis should be made in order to know why there was sand on that mountain slope. So Lu Chia-yao and others examined the location carefully and found that the ground containing sand lay in a valley sandwiched between two hills. The gradient of the slope was not so sharp which had soft and moist top-soil overgrown with a kind of wild groundnuts commonly found on sandy loams. All this made the soil on the slope different from elsewhere.

With the knowledge so gained, they went looking for and found slopes with similar topographical features which had the sand required for building irrigation channels.

This was later referred to a scientific worker who told them that the locale had been an ancient river course with huge amounts of alluvium because of its low-lying position. Later, when the river changed course as a result of changes in the earth's crust, the sand sank underground but was not so deeply buried and could be dug up easily. Engels wrote: "But where on the surface accident holds sway, there actually it is always governed by inner, hidden laws and it is only a matter of discovering these laws."



Electricity for a mountain hamlet of the Yao people.
Woodcut by Huang Li-sheng

ROUND THE WORLD

WESTERN EUROPE AND JAPAN

Workers' Strikes

Britain Two hundred and seventy thousand coal miners began a ban on overtime work on November 12 because their demand for higher wages to meet rising prices was rejected by management in negotiations.

Seventy per cent of Britain's electricity is produced by coal. As a result of the ban, more than 500,000 tons of coal were lost weekly, and Britain's energy supply was seriously affected.

Dockers and ambulance workers also went on strike for a pay rise.

France Workers in diverse trades in many parts of the country went on a 24-hour strike on December 6, protesting soaring prices and demanding wage increases and job security.

That day's Paris demonstration involved several hundred thousand workers shouting slogans: "No to the high cost of living, increase our wages!" "No to dismissals!" and "Fight for jobs!" Similar demonstrations and meetings took place in Marseilles, Lyons and many other cities.

Ports were paralysed, production in some industrial sectors was halted and newspapers suspended publication in most cities including Paris as a result of the strike.

Italy Strikes and demonstrations broke out in a number of cities as workers demanded guaranteed employment and improved working conditions. Bus and tram workers in Milan and more than 30,000 construction workers in Naples and Palermo in Sicily struck and held demonstrations.

Some 300,000 employees of state-controlled insurance companies and relief organizations held a nation-

wide strike from December 5 to 7, demanding reforms in their places of work. This was the second general strike by employees in these fields in less than a month.

Japan Several hundred thousand workers in public corporation enterprises, such as the national railways, post, telecommunications, and bus services, went on strike December 4 protesting the steep rise of prices and demanding payment of special allowances.

The rail workers played a key role in the struggle. Railway traffic came to an almost complete halt in the country's two biggest cities, Tokyo and Osaka, as well as in adjoining areas.

Dockers in Tokyo, Yokohama and other ports also struck in protest against harsh working conditions and the capitalists' unilateral scrapping of the agreement they had reached with the dockers' trade union on reducing labour intensity.

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL

No More "Dialogue" With South Africa

The United Nations Security Council on December 11 adopted a resolution approving termination of the "dialogue" between the U.N. Secretary-General and the South African colonialist authorities on the question of Namibia. The Council started its debate on Namibia on December 10.

Namibia is a territory illegally occupied in July, 1915 by the South African colonialist authorities. In 1966, the U.N. General Assembly established the U.N. Council for Namibia to take over the administration of the territory in preparation for Namibian independence through self-determination. But the South African colonialist authorities have

"JINMIN NO HOSHI"

On Significance of Correct Definition of Era

The Japanese paper *Jinmin No Hoshi* (People's Star), organ of the Japanese Communist Party (Left), in a recent article pointed out that the definition of era is a key to understanding the situation and from this understanding the fundamental policies of revolution are derived. A wrong definition of the era would lead to an utterly erroneous understanding of the situation, and of course, the policies based on this understanding inevitably fall into the error of "Left" or Right opportunism.

Recalling the historical course of the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution, the article said that in the stage of imperialism, three basic contradictions emerged, namely, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in capitalist countries, between the oppressed nations and imperialism and among the imperialist states. With the victory of the Russian October Socialist Revolution in World War I, there then appeared the contradiction between socialism and imperialism, which became another fundamental contradiction. "When we make a survey of the imperialist stage of capitalism, namely, the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution, we must grasp the point of view that the nature of the era is decided by the existence and development of the four basic contradictions," the article noted.

The four basic contradictions still exist in the world today and are becoming sharper. This decides the nature of the present era. The existence and development of these contradictions have brought about the upsurge of the world revolution today. This also shows that the present era is still that of imperialism and the proletarian revolution.

refused to withdraw, utilizing the "dialogue" with the U.N. Secretary-General to maintain its illegal occupation of Namibia.

Chinese Representative Huang Hua and representatives of many African countries spoke at the meeting, expressing support for the Namibian people in their struggle against racial oppression and for national independence and stressing that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia must immediately be put to an end. They demanded a halt in the "dialogue" between the U.N. Secretary-General and the South African authorities, because it was detrimental to the interests of the Namibian people.

Having reservations about the "dialogue," the Chinese delegation which all along had not favoured it never participated in the voting on the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Developments in the last two years have proved that far from producing any positive results, the "dialogue" has been used by the South African colonialist authorities to step up their reactionary policy of splitting the territorial integrity and national unity of the people of Namibia, serving to hoodwink public opinion and cover up the true state of affairs.

The correct way to solve the Namibian question is to adhere to the correct position previously adopted by the United Nations on the Namibian question, namely, the South African colonialist authorities must immediately end their illegal occupation of Namibia, withdraw their military and police force as well as their administration from Namibia and let the U.N. Council for Namibia take over, so that Namibia can achieve its independence at an early date.

NATO

Need for Improved Military Forces

A meeting of defence ministers of 14 NATO countries on December 7 in Brussels approved a five-year plan to strengthen the bloc's military forces. In particular, the question of improving NATO's potential against surprise attacks was studied.

A communique issued after the meeting said the strategic situation

in Europe had been discussed and the ministers had "noted with concern" that despite developments in the political field, such as the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks, the conference on European security and co-operation and the negotiations on mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe, "the Soviet Union and her allies have continued to increase the scale of their military programme and to strengthen and improve their forces in every field. There is no indication that this trend will be reversed."

"Bearing in mind the growing capability of the Warsaw Pact," the communique said, "further improvement" of the NATO forces "was still required."

Referring to the defence ministers' opinions concerning NATO's future military planning, the communique stressed the need to "maintain a capability of conventional, as well as nuclear, forces balanced with the Warsaw Pact."

Ministers attending the meeting recognized their government's responsibility to assure public understanding of the facts regarding the military power of the Warsaw Pact and of the need for undiminished defence efforts by their nations.

The defence ministers "welcomed the position of the United States that, given a similar approach by their allies, their forces in Europe would be maintained and improved and would not be reduced unilaterally."

The Eurogroup of NATO met in Brussels the day before the meeting. The defence ministers of ten nations expressed their "resolve to continue to maintain and improve the contribution made by Eurogroup countries to the [NATO] alliance."

SOVIET REVISIONISM

"Two Chinas" Fallacy

The Soviet propaganda machine has been working overtime and repeatedly spreading the fallacy of "two Chinas." This only reveals how hostile the Soviet revisionist leading clique is towards the Chinese people and the true features of Soviet

social-imperialism. People can easily see how low this clique has sunk.

The Novosti Press Agency (APN) in an October article alleged that "the actual existence of 'two Chinas' was a reality for a long time, and continues to remain a reality to this day." The article stood truth on its head, openly prettifying the Chiang Kai-shek clique and insidiously peddling the fallacy that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined." The article maliciously spread lies and slanders, alleging that China "has now decided to give up" its "struggle against the imperialist plans to create a 'two Chinas' situation" and has "seriously reviewed" its Taiwan policy.

The Soviet revisionist clique has long been hatching the "two Chinas" plot. Another Soviet journal, *New Times*, in an article last May unscrupulously described China's Taiwan Province as no more than "a leaf" "severed from the mother country." Soviet journals do not hesitate to refer to Chiang Kai-shek as "president" and have carried the flag of the Chiang Kai-shek clique in their pages. The Soviet Government has sent a "correspondent" to Taiwan and its embassies abroad have even "invited" the Chiang Kai-shek clique's "diplomats" to receptions.

The Chinese Government has been consistent in its stand on the Taiwan question. Its statements have made it clear on many occasions that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China, that Taiwan is an integral part of China's territory, and that it will be liberated and our motherland will be unified. The Chinese Government firmly opposes any activities aimed at creating "one China, one Taiwan," "one China, two governments," "two Chinas," and "independent Taiwan" or advocating the fallacy that "the status of Taiwan remains to be determined." Over the past 20 years and more, plots to create "two Chinas" in the international arena have failed one after another. The Soviet revisionist leading clique's conspiracy will be no exception.

ON THE HOME FRONT

New Peking Operas

BATTLES on the Plain and Azalea Mountain, two new additions to modern revolutionary Peking opera, have made a hit with Peking theatre-goers and audiences elsewhere.

The first deals with a guerrilla detachment under the Eighth Route Army led by the Communist Party in the early forties when the War of Resistance Against Japan was in a see-saw stage. In close co-ordination with the struggle of the armed forces and people in the mountainous areas against the Japanese invaders' mopping-up operations, the detachment infiltrates into the rural areas behind enemy lines, and, by relying on the masses, pins down and strikes at the enemy.

Employing Chairman Mao's brilliant thinking on guerrilla warfare, guerrilla leader Chao Yung-kang and his men, together with the militia-men, courageously and skilfully mount attacks on the enemy—knocking out pillboxes, seizing grain, blowing up ammunition dumps and pinning down reinforcements—and finally join efforts with the main forces to wipe out a contingent of invaders.

Azalea Mountain shows how in the late twenties a peasant insurgent army in south China grew into a Workers' and Peasants' Red Army unit with a high degree of revolutionary consciousness. Three times the insurgents experience ups and downs in their fight against the landlords and despotic gentry. Yearning for the leadership of the Communist Party, they do not know how to get in touch with it.

Led by Lei Kang, the peasant rebels rescue a woman Communist as she is being taken to the enemy execution ground. Sent by the Party to contact the peasant insurgents deep in the mountains, the woman, Ko Hsiang, was captured while carrying out her mission. Later she becomes Party representative in the insurgent force. Many impressive episodes in the opera show her to be a good Communist Party member, politically far-sighted and capable, who maintains close ties with the masses and earnestly implements the Party's policies.

No less effort is devoted to depicting the maturing of Lei Kang, originally a leader of a peasant self-defence corps, who is filled with

strong class hatred and a revolutionary rebellious spirit. Bloody class struggle and the Party representative's enthusiastic help enable him to get rid of narrow-minded revanchism, come to understand the truth that the Party must command the gun and finally become a communist-conscious military commander.

The two new operas vividly and profoundly express the theme that people's war is all-powerful and Party leadership guarantees the victory of the revolutionary cause.

An artistic form for more than two centuries, Peking opera has undergone tremendous changes in the last decade thanks to the leadership of Comrade Chiang Ching. No longer a media for portraying characters of the old by-gone days, the new Peking opera reflecting revolutionary contemporary life shows that new proletarian heroes and the worker, peasant and soldier masses have come to occupy the stage. Like other Peking operas which have had a profound influence on the nation in recent years, the two new ones have added to the fruitful results of the revolution in Peking opera.

Animal Husbandry in Inner Mongolia

THE Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, one of China's major pastoral areas, reports a big increase



Chao Yung-kang fighting hand to hand with the enemy—a scene from "Battles on the Plain."



Party representative Ko Hsiang patiently educating Lei Kang—a scene from "Azalea Mountain."

of more than 4.8 million head of livestock this year. Compared with 1972, five of the region's 16 stock-breeding banners (administrative units equivalent to counties) increased their stock by 20 per cent and another four banners by 25 per cent.

After overcoming serious snowstorms and drought, the Hsiang-huang Banner had a 29.9 per cent increase in herds, with the total number of animals surpassing the previous record.

Overjoyed herdsman are now bringing big herds of fat cattle and sheep and animal products to state purchasing stations.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and rectify the style of work have set in motion a vigorous movement to emulate the Tachai Production Brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture, throughout the Inner Mongolian grasslands. Known as the "Tachai of the pastoral areas," the Wushengchao Commune has set an example for all the herdsman in carrying out unprecedentedly large-scale construction projects on the grasslands at record speed.

In the Chenghsiangpai Banner, stone and earth walls have been put up to enclose the grazing grounds so that the grass within grows luxuriantly because of good irrigation. Thanks to the building of more than 180 such enclosed pastures behind 310 kilometres of stone and mud walls, herdsman are now able to better cope with natural calamities and provide the animals with more fodder.

New enclosed pastures were built in Inner Mongolia's pastoral areas on 40,000 hectares, trees planted on 7,800 hectares and many wells sunk in the first half of this year. All this means a greater effort than any previous year.

Large-scale construction of water conservancy projects and enclosed pastures, tree-planting and the building of sheds and houses have created

favourable conditions for the rapid growth of animal husbandry.

Radioactive Isotopes Utilized

THE application of radioactive isotopes on a widening scale in agriculture, industry and medicine constitutes an important aspect of China's peaceful utilization of atomic energy.

In Agriculture. Fine strains of rice, wheat, cotton, maize, millet, soya bean and other crops have been cultivated in many places by exposing the crops to high-energy rays emitted by radioactive isotopes. Dozens of such new strains have now been popularized throughout the country. A new strain of paddy-rice bred in Tientsin by using radiation yields 6,500 kilogrammes per hectare.

Liaoning Province has succeeded in raising the average output of tussah silkworms 28 per cent by irradiating the eggs.

Some units have studied how to lengthen the storage time of onions and garlic by using radiation to check sprouting. Others are studying how to exterminate harmful insects by sterilizing the pupae with radiation.

Radioactive isotopes constantly emit various kinds of rays and their paths can be traced by detectors. Through the use of these radioactive tracers, valuable results have been achieved in over 30 items of scientific research on agricultural production. Departments concerned in Chekiang have used radioactive isotopes to study the harmful effects of pesticides on environment and found safe, rational ways of using them. In some places radioactive isotopes have been used in experiments in the use of phosphate fertilizers.

In Industry. Radioactive tracers have been used in the metallurgical industry to analyse the quality of continuous-cast steel billets and investigate damage to the lining of the furnaces.

Chemical plants in Shanghai and Szechuan Province have synthesized polyacetal and poly-tri-fluoro-chloroethylene and organic glass with the method of polymerization by radia-

tion instead of high temperature, high pressure and catalyst.

Many units have used radioactive isotopes to measure the thickness of metal plates, plastics and paper, the density of ore pulp and liquid level in sealed containers. A radioactive isotope meter has been newly trial-manufactured to continually measure the sand content of the waters of the Yellow River, which used to carry 1,600 million tons of sand and silt to the lower reaches yearly. This provides data for harnessing the river.

In addition, radioactive isotopes are used to determine the geological age and collect necessary data for the rational exploitation of coal and oil fields.

In Medicine. China applied radioactive isotopes first in medicine. The technique of scanning with radioactive isotopes has been used by many hospitals to examine tumours in the internal organs. Scanning of the liver, thyroid, kidneys, brain, lungs and other organs is now possible in many medical centres. Radioactive iodine has been used for diagnosing diseases of the thyroid with better than 90 per cent accuracy.

Radioactive isotopes are used therapeutically also. Many medical institutions have used oral doses of radioactive isotopes in treating metastasized cancer of the thyroid, angina pectoris and chronic osteomyelitis. External irradiation is applied fairly commonly in cases of malignant tumours. As part of an experimental project, a medical team of the Chinese Academy of Medical Science used intracavitary irradiation with radioactive cobalt in some cases of carcinoma of the esophagus in the early stages, with good results. By using radioactive iodine coupled with traditional Chinese medicine to treat hyperthyroidism, Shansi Medical College has successfully reduced the required dosage of iodine and eliminated radiation sickness and other untoward effects.

China has been producing greater quantities and more varieties of radioactive isotopes since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. This has provided a material basis for the widespread application of this new technique.

Radio Peking

English Language Transmissions

* effective only from Nov. to April

† effective only from May to Oct.

	GMT	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	Kc/s
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	00:00-01:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	25°, 19, 16†	11685°, 15060, 17673†
	01:00-02:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30, 25°, 24°, 19	7120, 9780, 11965°, 12055°, 15060
	02:00-03:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	25°, 24°, 19, 16†	11965°, 12055°, 15060, 15350, 17855†
	03:00-04:00	22:00-23:00 (E.S.T.)	42, 30	7120, 9780
	12:00-13:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	31°, 25	9480°, 11685
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	03:00-04:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	31°, 25°, 24°, 19, 16†	9460°, 11650°, 12055°, 15060, 15385, 17735†, 17855†
	04:00-05:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	31°, 25°, 24°, 19, 16†	9460°, 11650°, 12055°, 15060, 15385, 17735† 17855†
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	08:30-09:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. S.T.) 20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 15435
	09:30-10:30	19:30-20:30 (Aust. S.T.) 21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19	9460, 11600, 11720, 15060, 15435
	12:00-13:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 19:30-20:30 (Singapore) 20:00-21:00 (Saigon, Manila) 18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510
SOUTHEAST ASIA	13:00-14:00	20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok) 20:30-21:30 (Singapore) 21:00-22:00 (Saigon, Manila) 19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)	32, 25, 19	9290, 11650, 15240, 15510
	14:00-15:00	19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 19:00-20:00 (Rawalpindi) 20:00-21:00 (Dacca) 19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu) 20:00-21:00 (Rawalpindi)	40, 30, 19†	7470, 9860, 15095†
	15:00-16:00	20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo) 21:00-22:00 (Dacca) 20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)	30, 19†	9860, 15095†
	18:00-19:00	23:30-00:30 (Delhi)	248	1210
	20:30-21:30	21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47°, 45, 39, 33†	6270°, 6610, 7590, 9030†
EUROPE	21:30-22:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47°, 45, 25†	6270°, 6610, 11675†
	16:00-17:00	18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39°, 30, 19†	7620°, 9860, 15095†
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	17:00-18:00	19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury) 20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)	39°, 30, 19†	7620°, 9860, 15095†
	19:30-20:30	18:45-19:45 (Monrovia) 19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown) 20:30-21:30 (Lagos) 21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	31°, 30, 25, 19†	9440°, 9965, 11695, 15030†
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	20:30-21:30	19:45-20:45 (Monrovia) 20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown) 21:30-22:30 (Lagos) 22:30-23:30 (Cairo)	31°, 30, 25, 19†	9440°, 9965, 11695, 15030†